

R. A. Lovell

FEBRUARY 29, 1832

BOSTON RECORDER.

Vol. XVII... No. 10... Whole No. 844.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1832.

Nathaniel Willis, Publisher.

RELIGIOUS.

For the Boston Recorder.

WHOM DOES THE RUM-DEALING PROFESSOR OF RELIGION SERVE?

The more name of a Christian makes no man the servant of Christ. If these lines should meet the eye of a professor of religion who is engaged in the rum trade, I would say to him, whom are you serving in it? Suppose Satan were incarnate, —and if he were, what you have probably been among some of your professors, such a supposition will require no effort of your imagination, —and suppose you would afford your aid and say, —"I am urged to relinquish the rum trade, what would you have me do?" —"Never relinquish it. Rather strive to make it more prosperous. For I know, from the experience of nearly a thousand years, that no instrument of destruction body and soul is so efficient as rum. Hell is thronged with its victims. Nothing desolates the house of God like rum. Nothing hardens the heart and sears the conscience like it. The interests of my kingdom are identified with the success of the rum-trade.

EDWARD'S CLARE BOOK

For Reading, in Prose and Verse, by the Young Ladies High School.

EDUCATION REPORTER.

EDUCATION REPORTER.</

Ram-Swamee, has been torn up and cast out of his temple, to make way for the preaching of the Gospel. His large fan, and a basket full of bangle ornaments were brought in, and I expect shortly another Ram-Swamee himself. From whatever motives they have come the destruction of the idol, in whom they trusted all their life time, shows at least that they are in earnest. Also in other places new worshippers increase."

A CHRISTIAN VILLAGE IN INDIA.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. William Yates, Missionary of the English Baptist Missionary Society, to the Rev. Dr. Sharp, of this city, dated Calcutta, Sept. 27, 1831.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—I have lately enjoyed one of the most delightful scenes that I have witnessed since I was in America. I cannot call it a revival, because it took place in the region and shadow of death, where, till lately, a spark of spiritual life had never existed. I mean the creation. Mr. W. Peasey, who first visited a village called Kharib, about three miles of Calcutta, where we expected, from the accounts we had received, to find two or three persons ready to join the small church that had been previously formed—but we found 19 candidates, and after the closest examination, 15—of whose conversion there appeared not the smallest doubt—these I had the pleasure of baptizing. The whole village now has become Christian; several families in the neighborhood have also joined us, and others are even up to the cause, and determined to follow Christ; and we hope that the work will spread far and wide. We have two native preachers engaged on the spot; and from them we have learned since our return, that the work is progressing. [Ch. Watchman.]

BAPTIST BURMAN MISSION.

We are happy to inform our Christian friends that recent intelligence has been received from Burman. Latest date, Sept. 13th, 1831. Brother and Sister Jones have removed from Maulmein to Rangoon. They were welcomed there by Brother Judson, who left them a few days afterwards, in the month of July last, to Missionary to the Burman language. For want of type, the New Testament has never yet been entirely printed in the Burman language. One edition of the Gospel of Matthew, two of John, one of the Acts, one of the Epistles to the Ephesians, two or three of Jude, one of the Hebrews, and two of John's Epistles, have been printed separately, and with the exception of twenty or thirty copies of John's Gospel, have all been circulated. One or two editions of the New Testament, consisting entirely of scripture extracts, have been disposed of, and another edition of each are now circulating.

The fifth or sixth edition of a tract by Br. Judson, which contains a translation of the beauties and principal commands of the New Testament is also in circulation.

It is expected that the Gospel of Luke will soon be printed. There is increasing inquiry for these communications of holy truth, many of which go into the interior of the country.

The day Mr. Judson left for Rangoon, he preached in the town, and was received with a civil reception, and was flocked around while they waited for an audience, and made inquiries respecting the Christian faith, saying, "Your tract is scattered all over the country, every body is reading them." repeating at the same time passages contained in them, and relating correctly the story of Jesus Christ. The influence of the priests is in some places diminishing. There are various indications to confirm the expectation that the day is not far distant when the sun will set in the East.

The faith and patience of the native converts are much tried, by the opposition and persecution they meet with from their deluded countrymen. The teacher employed by Mr. and Mrs. J. left them through fear. None of those things, however, can stop the spirit of inquiry which is spreading among the people. Moung En continues a zealous advocate for the truth. Two small schools are established in Rangoon.

In September last, Mr. Judson visited the Karen, who are increasing in numbers, and are now 100,000.

Our dear missionary friends, in the view of the affecting scenes around them, appear to be impressed with a sense of their dependence on the God of salvation to crown their feeble efforts with success.—The promises of eternal truth are their encouragement amid obstacles which, to human view, appear insurmountable.—Ch. Secretary.

Mr. Kincaid, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Somers of New York, dated at Manhein, Aug. 26, 1831, published in the Baptist Repository, says:—Since the commencement of this present year, we have had a reinforcement of nearly 100 individuals at the two stations, Maulmein, and Tavoy. The beginning of the year at Rangoon, I cannot say; but the word of God from that station is sounding out into all the surrounding country.—Every effort is crowned with success—whenever we make known the gospel, sinners are translated out of darkness into the kingdom of righteousness and peace.

"H. B. M. 95th Regiment is stationed in this city, and is 800 strong, besides women and children; there is also a division of the 1st U. S. Cavalry, the 1st Dragoon, East India Company, 100 strong, besides women and children. Mr. Jones and Mrs. Kincaid have got a Sabbath school, and so far they have been successful, but they very much need tract and small books suited to the capacity of children. In four months past our hearers have increased from 30, to between 100 and 200. I have baptized 16—7 persons more now are cherishing a joyful hope in the great salvation, and for ten days past, many have been calling and inquiring, what they shall do. The tract and small books from America are distributed—but a few weeks since we received a parcel from the London Tract Society, and they are nearly spent. The tract have been blessed here, especially those on temperance, profanity, and gambling.

THE BIBLE IN FRANCE.

The interesting and encouraging statements that follow are from late publications of the British and Foreign Bible Society:

A Minister in the North of France furnishes the following account of the increasing influence of the Scriptures.

Between Amiens, Moulins, Paronne, and Corbie, there is a tract of country, well cultivated, and rich, called Santre. Less than three years ago, the first Colporteur (Hawker) who went thither, called upon us on his return, and gave us the most affecting account of the religious state of the inhabitants; in fact he was utterly disengaged, and even determined not to go again: so great were the obstacles which he had had to encounter, in the distribution of the New Testament. It happened, however, that six months afterward, the same Colporteur made another attempt; when, by dint of conversation, and visiting of a great number of houses, he succeeded in disposing of a large quantity of copies that he could venture to expect, chiefly among families, but a few also among schools. Family circumstances having prevented him from continuing to act as Colporteur, we lost sight, for a time, of the district in question: at length a Colporteur, from Lamotte, situated in Santre itself, offered his services to us in distributing New Testaments; accompanied by an assurance that he could dispose of a considerable number, as they were everywhere in demand: this information, unexpected as it was, caused us no small joy. In fact, since November last, nearly 1000 copies of the New Testament, and about 5000 religious tracts, have been distributed in twenty villages: most of the copies have been disposed of in schools as reading books, where they are eagerly inquired after. A great work has evidently been begun in Santre; the frequent visits of our Colporteurs have awakened curiosity, and attracted attention: the yoke imposed by the priests is no longer so severely felt as formerly; and a suspicion is gone abroad, that the sacred Scripture has not lost its attraction; these feelings: on this account, there are more generally reads.

A priest, belonging to a village in Artois, had secretly asked, in every house, to see the books which had been purchased, under the pretext of his wishing to read them; but he either retained or destroyed them; on one of our Colporteurs revisiting the village, the anxiety among the people to obtain new books was general; and they all declared, that this time, the priest should not outwit them: those who had never went and borrowed loans of bread of their neighbors, which they brought with joy to exchange for a New Testament or for tracts. A schoolmaster had purchased a considerable number of Testaments for his pupils, without, however, mentioning the circumstance to the priest, who was indignant, and came to order the master, either to consign the books to the flames, or to quit the place forthwith; so far from obeying the priest, he proved to him the impiety of the order which he had made, and openly declared to him that he possessed the Bible. The number of Testaments distributed in

Artois is great; and, in general, they have been circulated among, or for the use of families.

The large number of Testaments which are issued from the press, prove to you that a great improvement has taken place in the disposition of many. An abundant seed has been scattered abroad, and God will assuredly cause it to spring forth.

A Correspondent in the South says:

A short journey among the Pyrenees has confirmed me in the conviction which I had previously entertained, that the present are important times; and that now is the favorable moment for abundantly distributing the Bible—leaving it to the Lord to water the precious seed thus sown, and to cause it to become the principle of an awakening, and of a renunciation of all the ceremonies and superstitions of the Roman Church. There exists much religious indifference; but, at the same time, a certain desire to examine into the truth manifests itself, which every day becomes more general. The restriction imposed by the clergy, not to search the scriptures, is despised by many persons even in the country: the respect inspired by pompous ceremonies is disappearing: sentiments of religion manifest themselves; and whole multitudes wander to and from in search of solid food for their souls, and a more enlightened faith: but, alas! they are without guides, exposed to delusions of every description, and in danger of becoming the victims of impiety, of returning to their former Romish superstitions. These multitudes have very obscure ideas; nor do they feel much desire to seek in the word of God, that knowledge of the way of salvation of which they stand so greatly in need. The Bible is to them an unknown book: on this account it is, that our efforts ought to be directed to make them acquainted with it. At no period were large distributions greatly wanted; and the British and Foreign Bible Society has never been appealed to in so remarkable a manner as at present, by the state of religion in France, to exert all its energies in its behalf.

[N. Y. Evangelist.]

REVIVALS.

St. JOHNSBURY, VT.
Encouragement to small congregations, feeble churches, Bible Classes, &c.

The following account, published in the Farmer's Herald, is by the Rev. James Johnson, Pastor of the 2d Congregational Church in St. Johnsbury.

God has dealt with this church in a way of peculiar mercy, since its first organization in April, 1825, which consisted of eighteen members, six males and twelve females. This little church maintained meetings on the Sabbath, attended the monthly concert, and other religious meetings, with a few families associated with them, till the settlement of the present Pastor, in Feb. 1827, when the church consisted of twenty-seven members, seven of whom were males, and the congregation varied from about 75 to 125. Public worship was attended in an old store, the counters having been removed, and the house fitted up with seats to accommodate the people.

During the summer of 1827 a neat and convenient house of worship was built. In May, 1827, a Bible Class was formed, and a series immediately commenced in the class, which issued in a deeply interesting revival. The exercises of the class were all in writing.—A question was proposed at one meeting, and the members of the class were all required to write upon the question, and read their remarks at the next meeting. In this way the class was instrumental of awakening, and leading each other to the Saviour of sinners. Two or three were awakened by reading their own composition, when they had no serious impression while writing, or previous to rising to read the exercise. And these were persons far from righteously.

Most of the subjects were young people, between 16 and 25 years of age; a few were older—occupying the responsible station of parents. It is a fact worthy of record, perhaps, that not one, so far as is known, who indulged a hope, during that season of God's merciful visitation, has given up his hope, and gone back to their shrouds.

The influence of that revival, on the community at large, was peculiarly happy. It left on the face of society the aspect of general seriousness; and on the minds of many who were not subjects of it, an abiding impression of the reality and importance of personal religion.

It raised, moreover, the standard of piety, between 16 and 25 years of age;—and proportionably the standard of active benevolence.—As evidence of this, it ought perhaps to be stated, that in the course of the last year, the sum of \$695.52 were raised, in aid of the various benevolent objects of the day. \$356 of this sum was in aid of the cause of Foreign Missions; about one half of which was the result of an extra effort, designed as a general expression of gratitude to God for the recent restoration of spiritual blessings. Reference is here had to a protracted meeting held in the early part of Sept. last, and which was followed with the most interesting results.—As accounts of protracted meetings have been so often published, no other description of this need be given, than that it was, in all respects, the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region. It was in anticipation for several successive months.

Many during the meeting, were pricked in their hearts, and numbers hopefully converted before its close. The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in this region, is that which was held in the month of April, 1827, when 600 persons were converted, and numbers hopefully converted before its close.

The exact number born into the kingdom, through the influence of that meeting, has never been thought doubtful definitely in state. It may be safe, however, to say, that the most interesting and efficient meeting of the kind, that has been held in

POETRY.

AFFLICTION.

O Then whose mercy guides my way,
Though now it seem severe,
Forbid my unbelief to say,
There is no mercy here!
O grant me to desire the pain,
That comes in kindness down,
More than the world's supremest gain,
Succesed by a frown.
Then though Thou bend my spirit low,
Love only shall I see;
The very hand that strikes the blow,
Was wounded for me!

(Montgomery's Christian Poetist.)

LINES

The silver cloud in twain is snapp'd -
The golden bowl is broken;
The mortal mound in darkness wrapped;
The words funeral spoken :
The tomb is built, or the rock is left,
Or deliv'red is the grassy clod,
And what for mourn'ing man is left?
What is left—but God!
The tears are shed that mourned the dead,
The flowers they were pale and faded;
The twilight dan had veiled the sun,
And hope's sweet dreams dashed—
And the thoughts of joy that were planted deep
From our heart of hearts are riven;
And what is left us when we're left?
What is left—but Heaven!

MISCELLANY.

For the Boston Recorder.

MR. EDITOR.—I have observed of late several extracts from Old Authors in the Recorder. I send the following from Dr. Doddridge, which appears to be suitable to the present time. It is found in his "Miscellaneous Works," p. 1185. London Edition, 1830.

A SUBSCRIBER.

NON-RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

And while I am on this topic, give me leave to touch on that notion, which some have entertained, of leaving children untaught in religion, that they may come unprejudiced to inquire into it. It is absurdly, surely to be numbered among the greatest which the adventurous infidelity of the present age has started, or its impudent defiance of the common sense of mankind throughout all ages, nations, and religions. And yet I am told some who have continued to call themselves Christians, have been wild enough to admit it. With them indeed, I might justly cut short further debate by urging, what on their professed principles must be unanswerable, the most express authority both of the Jewish and Christian revelations, strongly requiring that children should be brought up in an early and familiar acquaintance with them. But for the sake of others I would observe, and would entreat every professed disciple of reason to consider, that the notion of omitting an education in religion to avoid prejudice, is utterly inconsistent with itself. For it is certain, as the world now goes, and every infidel must surely in his conscience know it, that if the children of Christians are not taught religion, and trained up in the exercises of it, they will soon learn vice and immorality; and then they will come to inquire into the evidences of Christianity in time (if they ever make the inquiry at all,) with this terrible prejudice on the negative side of the question. "If Christianity be true, I am in a state of condemnation, and an heir of everlasting ruin; and I must relinquish all the dearest of my pleasures, in pursuit of a pretended felicity, which I had rather be annihilated than confined to."

And indeed, sir, we would gladly know, if children are not to be taught religion, on what principles they are to be taught virtue. The philosophical questions relating to the first principles and ultimate obligations of morality, they can as little understand as those of religion; and if they are to be taught it, as in itself an amiable thing, and a thing which their parents knew to be reasonable, and conducive to their happiness, they may on the foundation be taught, to receive the gospel as the word of God, and, according to their little abilities, to worship, and live like Christians.

I think I may conclude this head with an appeal to every man's conscience, whether it would be best for him, in general, that our children should be taught Christianity in the early years. Whether the history of a life and character like that of the blessed Jesus, be not one of the finest lessons that can be learned. And whether an apprehension of our obligations to him as our Great Redemer, who as the messenger and gift of his Father's love taught such excellent truths, and did so much for our salvation, is not admirably calculated to touch their tender hearts, and form them to humility, gratitude, and love? I hope, much such lordly and towering understanding as we delineate generally are, will at least condescend to own this of the gospel, which wise men will reckon no small circumstance in its favor; and these gentlemen must pardon me when I add, that had their own minds been more deeply touched with it, their understandings might have been more solid, in proportion to the degree in which their own opinion of them had been less exalted.

CASTE, IN INDIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Rev. William Ramsay, Missionary of the American Board, to the Rev. S. G. Winch, published in the Presbyterian. It is dated, Boston July 25, 1831.

It is a difficult thing for an ignorant heathen to feel the force of argument, while his heart is so supremely selfish, and while he knows that all Hindoo lose caste by becoming Christians. And tell me, brother, if some of your communicants had been called upon for the sake of Christ and his cause, to part with all their friends, and parents, wife and children, and acquaintance and money too, (for the Hindoo converts by renouncing the religion of their fathers lose all their property, and are then sued, if the father be dead, for his debts,) would they, think you, be found at the sacramental table? It is not for me to answer that question. But this being the case here, you may think of our difficulty. Suppose you should, in your visits during the year, meet with hundreds of men who are in the road to death, and who attend no place of worship, nor incline them to justice. Yes, American citizens are so much worse than the Indians, that the latter cannot live near them without being robbed, corrupted, and debased; therefore they must remove. Let all the world know this. Let France and England know it. Let Spain know it, and be told that the poor Indians will perhaps be obliged to fly from their own land, to seek refuge in her dominions. Let Italy know it. Let the Pope of Rome be told that the inoffensive Indians think of fleeing from the perjury of American citizens to the more benevolent influence of the Inquisition.

The following is an extract of a letter from George W. Harris, the man who wrote the farewell address to the people of the United States, published in the papers sometimes since. It is dated at the Wachita river, Dec. 25.

"We arrived at this place about two weeks ago, Joel Nail and his party came in company with us. We came up to this place in the steam boats from Vickieville. We sent our horses and oxen by land, and about 250 head of horses have died on the road. We have had very bad weather. Since we landed at this place, about twenty of Nail's party have died, and still they are continuing to die. Two of my party have died. We are about 300 miles from our country or Red River. It will be some time in February before we get to where we want to settle. There are 1200 of us in company, and we are compelled to travel slow, as there are so many sick people. I am afraid a great many will die before we get home.—Nail has 400 with him. He has been very sick, but is now on the mend.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Extract of a letter from a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, from the State of Kentucky, dated Washington City, Feb. 22, 1832—addressed to a gentleman in Boston.

Sir—Your letter of the 14th inst. has been received and the inquiry made in it, relative to the effect of the law of Kentucky abolishing imprisonment for debt, shall be frankly answered, with liberty to do what you please with the answer.

Your first inquiry is, does the law impair credit? I am confident it has had no such effect.

Does it oppress the poor by preventing them sometimes from obtaining on credit the necessities of life?

It has no such effect.

Do the merchants of Kentucky complain that they cannot obtain goods, in other States, on terms as favorable for credit, as merchants from those States where imprisonment for debt is allowed?

I have never heard any complaint of the kind, neither do I believe there is any cause for it.

Is the law of Kentucky abolishing imprisonment for debt a subject of frequent complaint?

It is now seldom spoken of; so perfectly has the moral force of the country yielded to it.

Do you perceive any tendency in the district which you represent to revert to the old system?

No, the least tendency—and I am confident no man has personal popularity enough to be elected, who would avow such to be his object.

If any class of citizens I ever heard complain that imprisonment for debt is abolished, who are they and why do they complain?

The only class of citizens I ever heard complain that dealers in money called Slaveholders who sit upon the misfortune or indigence of their neighbors, and are perfect Sycophants, feeling and principle.

The effect of the law upon society has obviously been to diminish those heartless beings, who feel the degradation of being immured with the felon within the walls intended only to secure the criminal. And the unfortunate wife and children bear with fortitude the entire loss of property, with a determined spirit to labor and make more, by knowing that the husband and father is not to be torn from them and incarcerated in prison, because he cannot pay all his debts. It has introduced, also, a more discreet system of credit, without affecting any interests injuriously. If the people in other States are constituted as the Kentuckians are, the statesmen will never repeat expounding from the statute book that ugly ape of tyranny, the law which imprisons for debt.

Yours respectfully, NATHAN GAITHER.

NOTE.—The Legislature of Kentucky, at the session of 1821, passed the law in question, abolishing imprisonment for debt. The statement therefore is founded on an experience of two years.

NOTE.—It is stated in a French paper that twenty-two of the young Egyptians who were sent to Europe by the Vicar of Feltre, in France, since, in order to be instructed in the arts and sciences of civilized life, are about to leave France for their native country, having completed the course of their education. Seven of these young students have been initiated in the principles of government, statistics, and political economy; four in chemistry, &c.; three in agriculture; and five in different trades. To these may be added, three sailors who have been instructed in the Marine school at Brest and who have traversed the ocean from the Bay of Bourdon to Chili.

SURPRISING.—Wonderful, as Domine Sampson would say. A private letter received the other day from Paris—announces the marriage of Miss Frances Wright to Monsieur P. formerly of this city—and adds "Mrs. P. and the Pupil are both well." N. Y. paper.

LITERATURE.—The new edition of the life and works of Lord Byron, now publishing by Murray, in London, will be in fourteen volumes, will extend to 50,000 copies, making 700,000 volumes—the quantity of paper used will be 35,000 reams—the cloth binding will consume more than 60,000 yards, and 100,000 pounds weight of pasteboard—the number of persons kept in constant employment for 14 months, in manufacturing the paper, in printing, engraving, binding, lettering, &c., will be 300—and one million two hundred thousand dollars will be circulated by the edition.

MASSACHUSETTS LYCEUM.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Lyceum took place at the Representative Hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1, 1833, Hon. A. H. Everett in the Chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Hon. S. C. Phillips was chosen Secretary pro tem.

Fifty-two delegates presented credentials and reports from Town and County Lyceums. The particular consideration of the reports was postponed until the public meeting on the following evening, when the reports were read and presented from the several counties, and W. C. Woodbridge and F. Emerson were requested to give some account of the National Lyceum formed at New York. The Hon. W. B. Calkoun was also requested to point out the mode in which aid may be derived from Lyceums in the improvement of common Schools, and Mr. Claxton, of Boston, to present a resolution on the mode in which this Lyceum may aid in the promotion of useful inventions.

The Lyceum then proceeded to the election of officers, when the following were unanimously chosen.

President.—Hon. Alexander H. Everett of Boston.

Vice Presidents.—Col. Joseph H. Jenkins, Rev. Gardner P. Hinckley, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. John Davis, Hon. W. B. Calhoun, Rev. Titus Strong, Hon. Samuel McKay, and Rev. Samuel Dean.

Corresponding Secretary.—Wm. C. Woodbridge.

Recording Secretary.—Josiah Holbrook, Esq.

Family Medicine Chests, Surgeons' Instruments, Dr. N. BREWER & BROTHER, Dr. Feb. 23.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.